

and maintenance of the United States facilities.

Article 5. Upon termination, revocation, or surrender of this permit, and unless otherwise agreed by the President of the United States of America or the Secretary of State of the United States of America or the Secretary's delegate, the United States facilities in the immediate vicinity of the international boundary line shall be filled in by and at the expense of the Permittees within such time as the President or the Secretary of State or the Secretary's delegate may specify, and upon failure of the Permittees to remove this portion of the United States facilities as ordered, the President or Secretary of State or the Secretary's delegate may direct that possession of such facilities be taken and that they be removed at the expense of the Permittees; and the Permittees shall have no claim for damages by reason of such possession or removal.

Article 6. This permit is subject to the limitations, terms, and conditions contained in any order issued by any competent agency of the United States Government or of the State of Michigan with respect to the United States facilities. This permit shall continue in force and effect so long as the Permittees shall continue the operations hereby authorized in accordance with such limitations, terms, and conditions.

Article 7. When, in the opinion of the President of the United States of America, the national security of the United States demands it, due notice being given by the Secretary of State of the United States of America or the Secretary's delegate, the United States shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of any of the United States facilities or parts thereof; to retain possession, management, and control thereof for such length of time as may appear to the President to be necessary to accomplish said purposes; and thereafter to restore possession and control to the Permittees. In the event that the United States shall exercise such right, it shall pay to the Permittees just and fair compensation for the use of such United States facilities upon the basis of reasonable profit in normal conditions as existed at the time of entering and taking over the same, less the reasonable value of any im-

provements that may have been made by the United States.

Article 8. Any transfer of ownership or control of the United States facilities or any part thereof shall be immediately notified to the Department of State in writing. This permit shall remain in force, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and requirements of this permit or any amendments thereof.

Article 9. (1) The Permittees shall maintain the United States facilities and every part thereof in a condition of good repair for their safe operations.

(2) The Permittees shall save harmless the United States from any claimed or adjudged liability arising out of the construction, operation, or maintenance of the facilities.

Article 10. The Permittees shall acquire such right-of-way grants, easements, permits and other authorizations as may become necessary and appropriate.

Article 11. The Permittees shall file with the appropriate agencies of the United States Government such statements or reports under oath with respect to the United States facilities, and/or Permittees' activities and operations in connection therewith, as are now, or as may hereafter be required under any laws or regulations of the Government of the United States or its agencies.

In Witness Whereof, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of May, 1993 in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:02 p.m., May 19, 1993]

NOTE: This permit was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 19, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 20.

Exchange With Reporters During a Luncheon With Business Leaders

May 19, 1993

Energy Tax

Q. Mr. President, do you think you can persuade these business leaders that your en-

ergy tax is a good tax and that you have enough spending cuts in the budget?

The President. Well, I hope so. Several of them endorsed this program yesterday. Mr. Chee on behalf of the realtors did, and Mr. Armstrong, he's aircraft. Mr. Wolf did. So I think we're making a real good dent. I think the main reason is that the business leaders who are familiar with what is actually in the program know that there's \$100 billion in entitlement cuts there, know that the energy tax is going to work as an important part of getting the interest rates down and having credibility in the markets. So I think we've got a real shot at it.

Health Care Reform

Q. What about an entitlement cap, as some people on the Hill want? Wouldn't that help?

The President. Well, it has to be done in the right way. My view is—and this is a good place to discuss this—the United States Government has already contributed to the rising costs of health care for employers by squeezing Medicare and Medicaid and forcing those costs off onto private employers. So if we have a cap on health care spending, which I'm not opposed to, and it should be done in a right way, it should be done in connection with the health care plan so that we're helping everybody. If we did it without doing it on the health care, if we did it now, it would run the risk of 2 or 3 years from now having another big increase in their costs, undermining their ability to hire American workers and to keep America competitive. So if we're going to do a health care cap, let's do it with health care. That's the way it should be done.

NOTE: The exchange began at 12:23 p.m. in the Residence at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to William Chee, chief executive officer, RESCO; Michael Armstrong, chief executive officer, Hughes Aircraft; and Steven Wolf, chief executive officer, United Airlines. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Archbishop Desmond Tutu

May 19, 1993

Angola

The President. It's an honor for me to welcome Bishop Tutu here. As every American knows he has been a real leader in the fight for democracy and for an end to apartheid in South Africa. Almost a decade ago he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. And I want to assure him here today that the United States remains committed to the creation of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

I also want to discuss a decision that I know has been very important to Bishop Tutu and to other leaders for democracy and human rights in Africa. Today I am pleased to announce the United States recognition of the Government of Angola. This decision reflects the high priority that our administration places on democracy.

In 1992, after years of bitter civil war, the people of Angola held a multiparty election that the United States, the United Nations, and others monitored and considered free and fair. Since taking office on January 20th, I have tried to use the possibility of United States recognition as a leverage towards promoting an end to the civil war and hostilities and hopefully the participation of all relevant political groups in the Government of Angola.

Sadly, the party that lost the election, UNITA, resumed the fighting before the electoral process could even be completed. And UNITA has now refused to sign the peace agreement currently on the table. The Angolan Government, by contrast, has agreed to sign that peace agreement, has sworn in a democratically elected national assembly, and has offered participation by UNITA at all levels of government.

Today we recognize those achievements by recognizing the Government of the Republic of Angola. It is my hope that UNITA will accept a negotiated settlement and that it will